

General Plan

Goodfellow Air Force Base Texas



Air Education and
Training Command

GENERAL PLAN

GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS



Goodfellow Air Force Base, one of the military's premier joint-service training centers, plays a significant role in the defense of the United States. Home of the 17th Training Wing, the base produces the world's best intelligence, fire protection, and special instruments mission-ready warriors.

This General Plan is a guide for the future development of Goodfellow Air Force Base. It provides an understanding of the unique character and structure of our base, and it provides guidance on balancing our mission requirements and quality of life improvements.

This plan is our resource. We, the members of the 17th Training Wing, are committed to using our General Plan in the decision-making process regarding the future development of Goodfellow Air Force Base.

Contents

Commander's Cover Letter

Table of Contents

Section 1.0	Introduction	page
1.1	Purpose and Scope	1-1
1.2	Comprehensive Planning Process	1-1
1.3	Base Development Goals	1-3
1.4	Goals of This Plan	1-3
1.5	Plan Approach	1-4
1.6	Roles and Responsibilities	1-4
Section 2.0	Plan Findings and Recommendations	
2.1	Findings	2-1
2.2	Recommendations	2-3
2.3	Implementation Strategy	2-6
Section 3.0	Installation and Vicinity Profile	
3.1	Installation's Mission Statement	3-1
3.2	17th Training Wing	3-1
3.3	Geographic Location	3-5
3.4	Local and Installation History	3-6
3.5	Physical Assets	3-8
3.6	Socioeconomic Conditions	3-9
3.7	Local Government	3-10
3.8	Community Involvement	3-10
Section 4.0	General Plan - Component Plan Overview	
4.1	General Plan Components	4-1
4.2	Composite Constraints and Opportunities	4-2
4.3	Infrastructure	4-15
4.4	Land Use	4-20
4.5	Capital Improvements Program	4-27
Section 5.0	General Plan Maintenance and Revision	
5.1	Review Process	5-1
5.2	Contacts for Recommendations and Changes	5-1
5.3	Updating and Production	5-1

	page
Appendix A Bibliography	A-1

Appendix B Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	B-1
---	------------

List of Figures

	Following page
3.1 Regional Map	3-5
3.2 Vicinity Map	3-5
4.1 Environmental Constraints and Opportunities	4-2
4.2 Operational Constraints and Opportunities	4-2
4.3 Topography	4-4
4.4 Soils	4-4
4.5 Natural and Cultural Resources	4-6
4.6 Outdoor Recreation	4-7
4.7 Land Management Areas	4-8
4.8 Hazardous Waste Accumulation Sites/Points	4-8
4.9 Aboveground and Underground Storage Tanks	4-11
4.10 Installation Restoration Program Sites and Areas of Concern	4-11
4.11 Additional Environmental Issues	4-11
4.12 Explosives Safety Criteria Areas	4-14
4.13 Water Supply System	4-15
4.14 Sanitary Sewer System	4-16
4.15 Storm Drainage System	4-16
4.16 Natural Gas and Liquid Fuel Systems	4-18
4.17 Electrical Distribution System	4-18
4.18 Communications Systems, Telephone Feeder Cable	4-19
4.19 Communications Systems, Fiber Optic	4-20
4.20 Existing Land Use	4-21
4.21 Future Land Use	4-23
4.22 Existing Road Network	4-23
4.23 Future Road Network	4-24
4.24 Demolition Program	4-32
4.25 Major Base Projects	4-32

Section 1**Introduction**

1.1	Purpose and Scope	page 1-1
1.2	Comprehensive Planning Process	page 1-1
1.3	Base Development Goals.....	page 1-3
1.4	Goals of This Plan	page 1-3
1.5	Plan Approach	page 1-4
1.6	Roles and Responsibilities	page 1-4

Section 1

Introduction



1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The General Plan provides the Installation Commander and other decision-makers a picture of Goodfellow Air Force Base's present and future capability to support its mission with its physical assets and delivery systems. It is a concise, stand-alone document, summarizing information from a variety of sources. Its illustrative format provides decision-makers with information on the character and structure of the installation.

The development of the General Plan is a participatory process involving key personnel at the installation. This plan reflects the goals and objectives for future development established by key decision-makers at Goodfellow Air Force Base (AFB).

1.2 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

The comprehensive planning process enables a commander and other staff members to logically and com-

Retreat at Wing Headquarters



*Goodfellow AFB
Aerial View to the
Northwest*



prehensively analyze a variety of factors affecting the improvement and development of the base. The process allows for the creation and evaluation of alternative approaches and solutions by identifying opportunities and limitations for development decision-making.

“Comprehensive planning incorporates operational, environmental, urban planning, and other Air Force programs, to identify and assess development alternatives and ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies.” It is “...the ongoing, iterative, participatory process addressing the full range of issues affecting or affected by an

installation’s development.” AFI 32-7062.

In past years, the Air Force required each installation to develop a Base Comprehensive Plan (BCP). These BCPs contained detailed information and plans addressing all areas affecting development on an installation. In response to a directive on environmental quality and stewardship, the Air Force established the requirement for a General Plan. This plan is narrower in scope than the BCP and relies primarily on detailed information contained in component plans, element plans, and maps. The General Plan is the only comprehensive planning document required for Air Force installations.

1.3 BASE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Four fundamental goals for installation development guide the planning activities of Air Education and Training Command (AETC) bases. These goals are to:

- provide maximum operational support and to be prepared to perform missions as assigned;
- ensure the protection, supply, use, and management of human, financial, environmental, and constructed resources;
- promote public health, safety, welfare, and overall quality of life; and
- promote compatible land use development in a manner that will permit base mission activities while protecting adjacent communities.

1.4 GOALS OF THIS PLAN

The overall goals of the General Plan are to provide a framework for programming, design, construction, and effective resource management.

This framework includes the following:

- Effective, orderly long-range development of the installation in support of existing and future missions.
- A comprehensive procedure for translating mission plans into policies, programs, and specific projects for on-base facilities and systems.
- A framework for integrating coherently the multiple components of base comprehensive planning.
- A complementary and harmonious relationship between the base and the civilian community, brought about and maintained through cooperative community planning.
- The basis for developing a capital improvement plan.
- Wise protection, use, and management of resources within the natural and man-made environments.
- The highest possible quality of life for the Air Force community.

B-25 at the South Gate



1.5 PLAN APPROACH

Section 2, Plan Findings and Recommendations, highlights specific issues addressed during the planning process, recommends corrective actions, and explains any implementation of recommendations.

Section 3, Installation and Vicinity Profile, provides the characteristics of the installation and its regional setting. The mission of the host unit and major tenants are described. These missions are the standard for evaluating existing conditions, confirming current plans, and implementing new plans.

Section 4, General Plan -- Component Plan Overview, summarizes the analyses, major findings, and recommendations of the component plans.

- Constraints and Opportunities (natural/cultural resources, environmental quality, noise).
- Infrastructure (utility systems, communications, pavements).
- Land Use (installation layout, vicinity, transportation).
- Capital Improvements (architectural compatibility and landscape development guidelines, demolition plan, and facility projects).

Section 5, General Plan Maintenance and Revision, addresses the importance of keeping this document current and vital.

The appendices provide references, acronyms and abbreviations.

1.6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The 17th Training Wing Commander is responsible for ensuring that comprehensive plans are developed and maintained to assist in the best development of Goodfellow AFB.

The Base Civil Engineer is responsible for the development and implementation of comprehensive plans.

The AETC Civil Engineer ensures that the comprehensive plan documents are completed and maintained, and oversees the implementation. In addition, the staff reviews the plans for consistency and adequacy and ensures compliance with a variety of government requirements.

Section 2

Plan Findings and Recommendations

2.1	Findings.....	page 2-1
2.2	Recommendations	page 2-3
2.3	Implementation Strategy	page 2-6

Section 2

Plan Findings and Recommendations



This section summarizes the findings and recommendations that resulted from the analysis and evaluations conducted during the preparation of this General Plan.

2.1 FINDINGS

To ensure that good planning policies and principles are incorporated into the continuing development of Goodfellow AFB, the following findings should be considered:

2.1.1 Circulation System Improvements

The current road network can be

improved to provide an efficient, defined circulation system. Several streets contribute to direct north/south access; however, their level of service is ill-defined. The east/west streets are narrow, and many do not provide a direct route but require the traveler to zigzag across base, sometimes on one-way streets.

Circulation is further constrained by an excessive number of interior streets with many curb cuts into adjacent parking lots. This causes confusion as to what is street and

Goodfellow AFB, Aerial View to the Southwest



what is parking lot. On-street parking also impedes traffic flow and causes safety problems. The original runways and aircraft parking aprons are used for streets and parking, and this results in an abundance of paved surfaces.

2.1.2 Mission Expansion Capabilities

A large amount of land became available for development with the elimination of the flying mission. There exists over 400 acres of open grassland where the old airfields and their ancillary uses were located. Approximately 250 acres are available for future mission development due to recent local Base Safety and Civil Engineer initiatives. A Quantity Distance (QD) safety zone and other clear zones occupy a significant portion of the open grassland. An additional 150-acre site could be made available for mission expansion by eliminating or significantly reducing the current QD safety zone for the existing

ammunition storage facility, and eliminating any clear separation zone to accommodate a suspect vehicle.

2.1.3 Intelligence Training Campus

The majority of the base's intelligence training facilities are grouped together at the northern end of the base. Although this area was not constructed as an academic campus, the clustered group of training facilities lends itself to a campus setting. However, there is a lack of distinguishing characteristics to unify the facilities into a campus area.

2.1.4 Consolidation of Land Uses

Current land use configurations, while being generally well-grouped, still contain some non-conforming land uses. Residential uses appear to be scattered about the base instead of in areas that can be more easily accessible to services. There are some industrial uses located

Intelligence Training Campus



adjacent to non-conforming uses such as housing, administrative, and academic training. Also, administrative uses and commercial uses are not clustered, but located throughout the base.

2.1.5 Cohesive Landscaping

Theme

The installation has adopted a landscaping plan. Presently, landscaping is done on a project-by-project basis. While it is not intended that each facility have identical landscaping, the use of similar species and design elements provides the base with a theme and a cohesive basewide appearance. Droughts and diminishing levels in the water table have resulted in low maintenance and low water use landscaping practices.

2.1.6 Facility Space Utilization Study

As mentioned in Section 2.1.3, there is no relationship to the location or use of several of the administrative and commercial uses within the cantonment area of the base. A facility space utilization study could help to determine the extent to which existing facilities are being used at Goodfellow AFB and make recommendations as to their most efficient use.

2.1.7 Infrastructure Improvements

The majority of the infrastructure components are in adequate shape, and only a few require any extensive upgrading. The water distribution system periodically suffers from low water pressure, which potentially result in customer inconven-

ience and fire protection concerns. The sanitary sewer system contains some open joints and tree root infiltration that needs corrective maintenance. The electrical distribution system contains non-looped circuits, primary and secondary lines together in the same conduit, equipment deterioration, and remaining overhead lines. Storm drainage is the biggest challenge of the base's infrastructure problems. During periods of heavy rain, stormwater runoff creates temporary ponding in areas both on and off base.

2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this report, the following recommendations are suggested to guide Goodfellow AFB's future development.

2.2.1 Improve Circulation System

Kearney Boulevard is the existing north/south spine of the primary street system. To preserve this major artery, a greenbelt should be established along the boulevard. Scherz Boulevard is also a strong north/south route. Its function as a primary street serving the west side can be improved by connecting Scherz Boulevard to Fort Lancaster Avenue.

A strong primary system of east/west streets needs to be established. A project is programmed to relocate East Canberra Street to the south and align it with West Canberra Street. This would correct the offset intersection that currently exists and provide a direct east/west route at the north end of the base.

Recommend realigning Mitchell Street near Scherz Boulevard, establishing Mitchell as a primary access across the southern portion of the base. This has begun with the demolition of Building 106, clearing the way for realignment. In addition, the realignment of Valiant Street from Kearney Boulevard to Scherz Boulevard would provide a more direct secondary access across the southern portion of the base. Other recommendations include the restriction of on-street parking, unnecessary interior roads and unnecessary parking lots.

2.2.2 Mission Expansion Capabilities

There could be approximately 400 acres made available for future development depending on the relocation or reconfiguration of the QD and other safety zones. This prime land could be easily accessed by the circulation system and is adjacent to existing dormitory areas, which could be expanded. Due to recent local safety and engineer initiatives, approximately 250 of the 400 acres are available for future mission development.

There may be a variety of opportunities for the development of base land, as a tenant precedent has already been established. The Department of Transportation has an auto tire test track in the northeast section of the base.

2.2.3 Intelligence Training Campus

Plans have been developed to create a campus setting for the intelligence training facilities. These plans continue to be implemented.

Examples include removal of the security fence and placement of distinguishing training aids. Interior streets should be eliminated wherever possible and the area developed for pedestrian traffic. Griffin Avenue was converted to a troop walk from Marauder Street to Canberra Street. Troop walks would provide safe access from living areas to the training campus. The campus should be landscaped and provide outside areas for gathering and relaxation.

2.2.4 Consolidate Land Uses and Demolish WWII Buildings

Future facility improvement and demolition programs are used as tools to assist in the implementation of consolidating similar land uses. These programs provide the opportunity to correctly locate a facility for its use. Industrial uses are spread over the installation, and efforts should be made to consolidate these and remove them from incompatible areas such as housing. Administrative uses should be consolidated to more efficiently serve them with good vehicular access and parking. Commercial uses need to be located in the same area so there is direct safe access from both on and off base.

The recent demolition of the old Base Civil Engineering Complex and its relocation to the north industrial area has improved this problem. Other major projects in the active Major Projects Program (MILCON) are Consolidated Wing Headquarters, Consolidated Logistics, Chapel Center, Communications Complex, and Dorms.

*Area Development Plan
for Intelligence Training
Campus*



2.2.5 Cohesive Landscaping Theme

The adopted landscape plan should be implemented basewide. Implementation of the existing plan should encourage creativeness in the landscape, yet stay within the established theme.

Continual consideration is given to water resource conservation in the development of future landscape practices. The base's commitment to Tree City USA should be contin-

ued, and full advantage taken of the urban forestry program.

2.2.6 Facility Utilization Study

It is recommended that a basewide facility utilization study be conducted to determine if the base is using its facilities to their fullest and most efficient potential. The results of this study may help to consolidate land uses or reveal facility space that may be available for future mission expansion. To a large extent this has and continues to be done. Due to austere funding levels

this has been accomplished locally with concentration on the MILCON program and associated demolition.

2.2.7 Infrastructure Improvements

The ongoing efforts to upgrade and replace substandard infrastructure need to continue. Control and containment of stormwater runoff and the correction of deficiencies contained within the electrical distribution system should be priority goals. The water distribution and sanitary sewer systems also require maintenance to remain in efficient operating condition. While progress is being made here, most funds committed are on an as-needed basis until the results are known regarding the current feasibility study to privatize the utility infrastructure.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Base Civil Engineer, who is responsible for the General Plan implementation, will undertake these basic strategies:

- Convey the intent and importance of the General Plan to all who influence base development.
- Optimize the existing processes for investing in construction, demolition, and maintenance.
- Monitor the base's capital improvements program to ensure incorporation of the General Plan's recommendations.

The development of the General Plan has required the contributions of many people. Future involvement of all stakeholders is essential to the orderly development of Goodfellow AFB.

Section 3

Installation and Vicinity Profile

3.1	Installation's Mission Statement	page 3-1
3.2	17th Training Wing	page 3-1
3.3	Geographic Location.....	page 3-5
3.4	Local and Installation History.....	page 3-6
3.5	Physical Assets	page 3-8
3.6	Socioeconomic Conditions	page 3-9
3.7	Local Government	page 3-10
3.8	Community Involvement.....	page 3-10

Section 3

Installation and Vicinity Profile



3.1 INSTALLATION'S MISSION STATEMENT

Goodfellow AFB is a United States Air Force training installation subordinate to Air Education and Training Command (AETC). Training is the primary mission of Goodfellow AFB, making the base one of the military's premier joint-service training centers in the world. Types of training conducted at Goodfellow AFB include intelligence, fire suppression, and special instruments operation. The base has one of the most modern fire training facilities to be found anywhere on the globe.

3.2 17TH TRAINING WING

As the host unit, the 17th Training Wing is responsible for producing highly skilled graduates for the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marines. The mission of the 17th Training Wing is "to produce the world's best intelligence, fire protection, and special instruments mission-ready warriors for the Department of Defense (DoD) and international armed forces." Goodfellow AFB is the Air Force's center for all intelligence-related training and provides this training for the other armed services. The fire training mission also supplies the international armed forces with highly qualified firefighters.

**Large Frame
Aircraft Fire**





Intelligence Training



Fire Training in High Bay

3.2.1 17th Training Group

Through its seven different squadrons, the 17th Training Group develops and conducts Department of Defense training for an average of 7,200 students annually. The squadrons are responsible for providing students educational courses involving intelligence, fire, and special instrument training. They are located at various installations throughout the United States (US).

The 17th Training Group is made up of the following seven squadrons, each being responsible for training of a different discipline:

- **17th Training Support Squadron**, Goodfellow AFB, Texas is responsible for the policy, support, and guidance to the Group's training squadrons ensuring compliance with AETC requirements and objectives.
- **311th Training Squadron**, Presidio of Monterey, California provides basic and advance foreign language training to Air Force students.
- **312th Training Squadron**, Goodfellow AFB, Texas, is responsible for special instruments training, advanced fire protection, rescue, and management training of multiservice and international students.

- **313th Training Squadron**, Corry Station, Florida provides Air Force students with non-Morse cryptologic, intelligence-related maintenance, and Defense Photography School training.

- **314th Training Squadron**, Fort Huachuca, Arizona provides basic and advanced Morse intelligence training to Air Force students under the Army.

- **315th Training Squadron**, Goodfellow AFB, Texas is the DoD executive agent for advanced sensor training for all services and national intelligence agencies. Provides training in the collection, analysis, and application of all-source intelligence to support combat operations. Provides training for international officers in imagery and applications intelligence.

- **316th Training Squadron**, Goodfellow AFB, Texas provides multiservice training for military cryptologic linguist, signals intelligence cryptologic analysis, advanced cryptologic maintenance, and electronic systems security analysis. While the vast majority of the squadron is located at Goodfellow AFB, Texas, there is a small contingent located at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, Operating Location A.

Base Fire Station



3.2.2 17th Support Group

The 17th Support Group provides engineering, security, communications, community, personnel, contracting, logistics, and social support services for Goodfellow AFB's training mission and its tenant units. This group is made up of the following seven squadrons:

- **17th Civil Engineer Squadron** provides engineering services and repair, maintenance, and construction of base facilities. They are also responsible for the management and maintenance of military family housing units in three different areas including one off-base leased development.
- **17th Communications Squadron** is responsible for the management, maintenance, and repair of base communication and computer systems. They also provide administration and support to the base's local area networks and switchboard.
- **17th Contracting Squadron** manages the negotiation, purchase,

and administration of real property construction and repair contracts. This unit also oversees the purchasing and administration of all service and repair contracts on equipment.

- **17th Logistics Squadron** provides cost-effective use of logistic resources through the management of supply, transportation, munitions, and logistics training support functions.
- **17th Services Division** is responsible for essential base activities such as the child day care and development center, lodging, dining facilities, and community activities center, as well as the base library, thrift shop, bowling center, and club.
- **17th Mission Support Squadron** provides information and services on military and civilian personnel programs. This squadron is also responsible for the Education Services Center, the Airmen Leadership School, and the Family Support Center.



Security Forces Military Working Dog

- **17th Security Forces Squadron** provides installation security, law enforcement, resource protection, and crime prevention programs for the base. This unit also maintains combat teams for conducting air base defense operations in the event of worldwide deployment.

3.2.3 17th Medical Group

The 17th Medical Group provides a wide variety of outpatient health

care needs for Goodfellow AFB's active-duty personnel, their family members, and retirees and their families. The modern medical clinic offers primary care, pediatrics, gynecology, optometry, dental services, immunizations, flight medicine, mental health, minor surgery, family advocacy, substance abuse counseling, bio-environmental health, and an outstanding health promotion program.

The clinic's Managed Care Outreach Initiative regularly flies in specialty physicians to tend to patients with unique care requirements. Patients in need of emergency service, specialty, or inpatient care are referred to a local civilian hospital or to the nearest military hospital.

The following two squadrons make up the medical group:

- 17th Medical Operations Squadron
- 17th Medical Support Squadron

Goodfellow Clinic



*Naval Detachment**Tire Test Track*

3.2.4 Tenant Units

In addition to the host wing and supporting groups, Goodfellow AFB is home to several tenant units.

- **344th Military Intelligence Battalion/111th Military Intelligence Brigade** provides administration, command and control, and instructional support to soldiers assigned for training.
- **Naval Technical Training Center Detachment** provides administrative management and support for instructor and student personnel for cryptologic and intelligence training.
- **Marine Corps Detachment** provides instructor support to the 17th Training Group and provides administration, management, and other support for Marine instructors and students.
- **Department of Transportation Tire-Testing Facility** performs auto tire testing on an oval track located on the base.

3.3 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

San Angelo is located in Tom Green

County, situated in the Concho Valley of west central Texas, between the Texas Hill Country and the Rolling Plains. As illustrated in Figure 3.1, San Angelo is approximately 260 miles southwest of Dallas/Fort Worth and 230 miles northwest of San Antonio. It is easily accessible from the north and south by US Highway 277, by US Highway 87 running northwest to southeast, and US Highway 67 running southwest to northeast.

Encompassing 1,132 acres, Goodfellow AFB sits in the southeast corner of the city of San Angelo, Texas. As shown in Figure 3.2, Goodfellow AFB is accessible by the North Gate from Paint Rock Road and by the South Gate from Chadbourne Street/San Antonio Highway.

Goodfellow AFB also has a lakeside recreational area and a military housing area at Lake Nasworthy, located at the southern end of San Angelo, about 10 miles from the base. These areas are shown in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.1
Regional Map

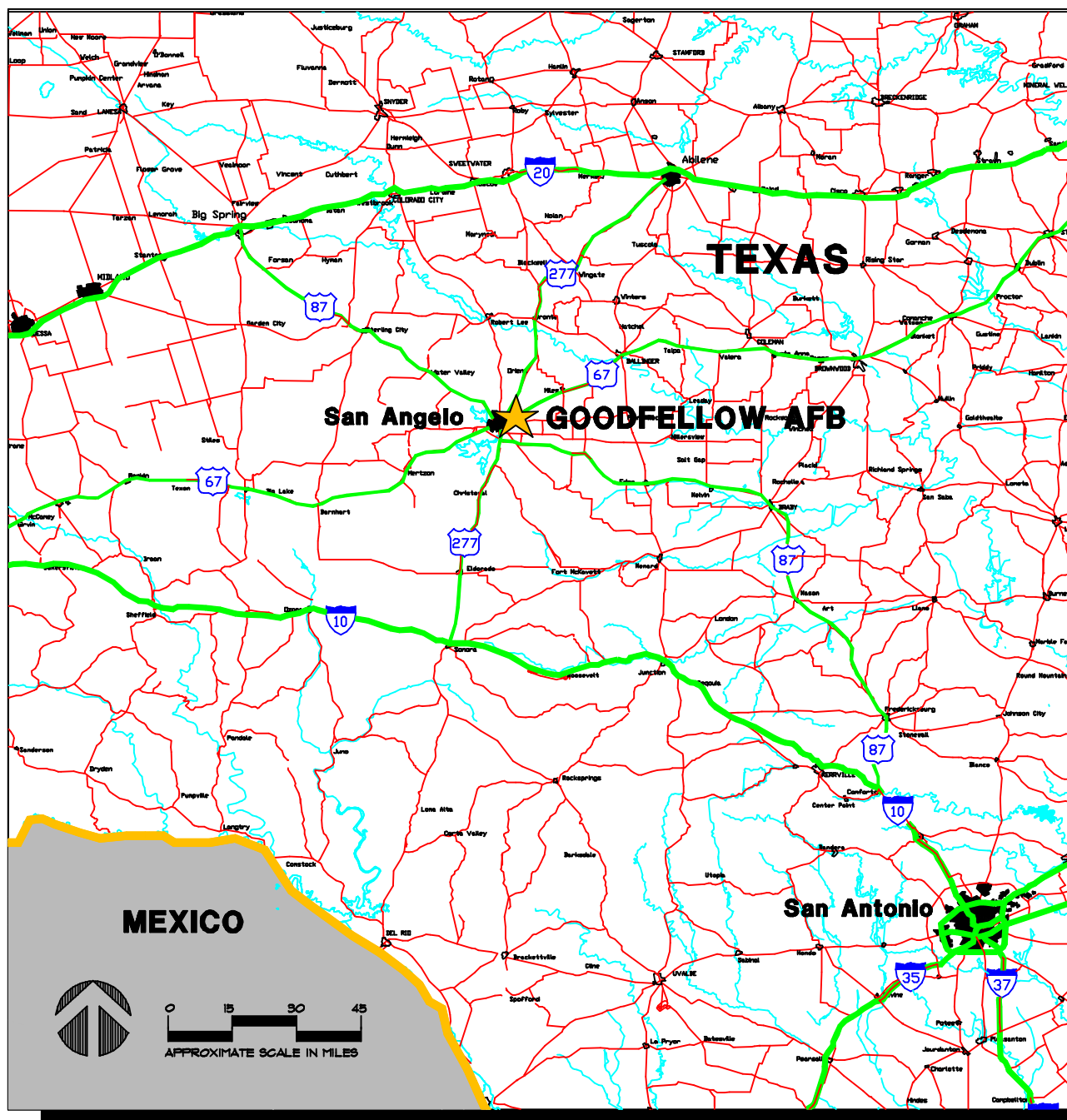
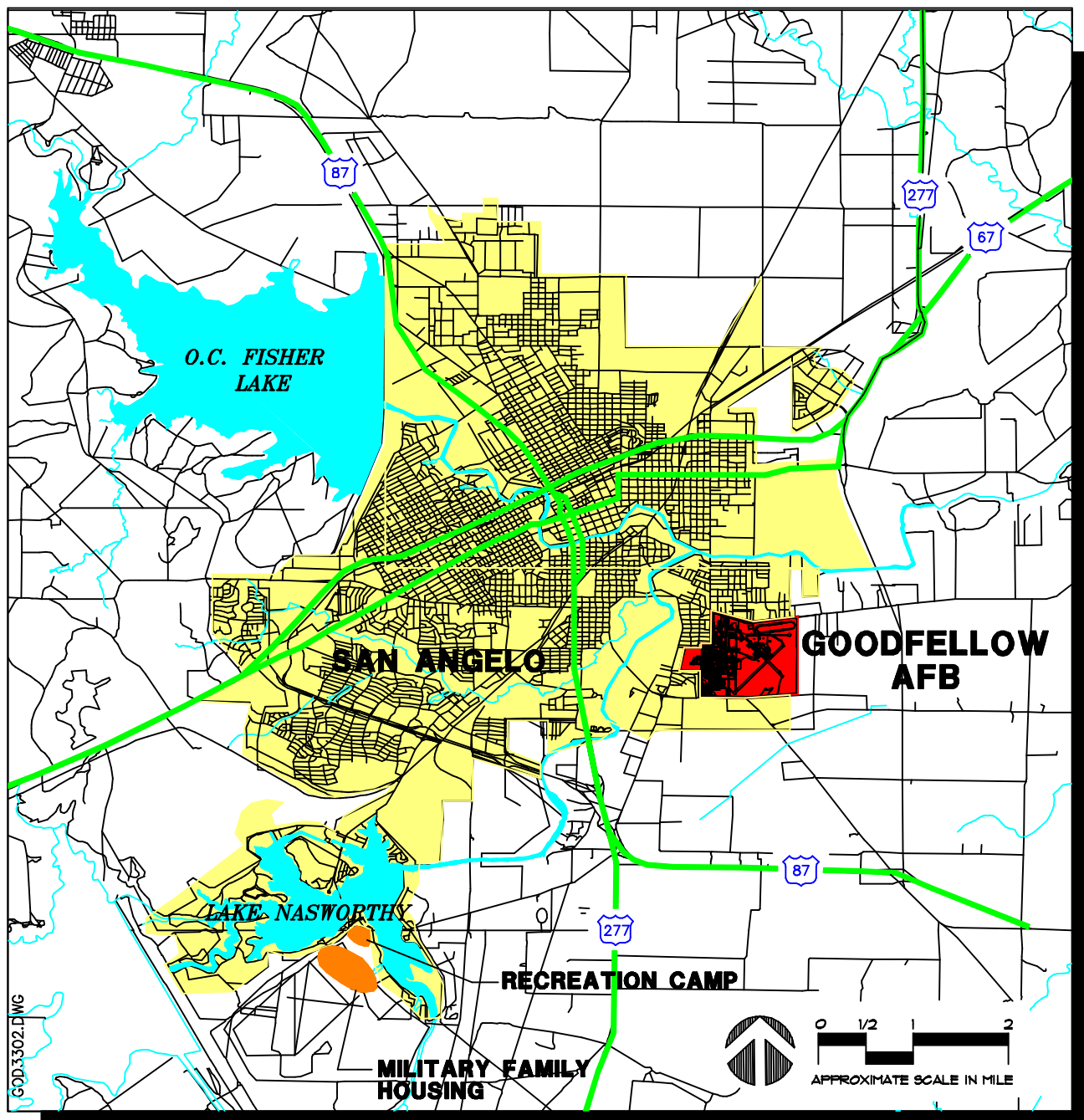


Figure 3.2
Vicinity Map



3.4 LOCAL AND INSTALLATION HISTORY

In the late 1860s, the government established a frontier fort in the area to provide protection to the settlers from Indian attacks. Located at the junction of the Concho rivers, the fort was named Fort Concho and was home to various mounted cavalry, infantry, and also the famous black cavalry known to the Indians as the "Buffalo Soldiers." Across the river from the fort, a small untamed village, Santa Angela, took root. The village began as a small cluster of gambling houses, saloons, and trading posts, but eventually became a trade center for the farmers and ranchers who had settled in the area.

During the 1880s, the Indians began to move westward with the soldiers following close behind. By 1889, although Fort Concho had been abandoned, an economic base of



BT-14, 1941

agriculture and trade had taken hold and the community now known as San Angelo continued to grow and prosper.

The beginning of World War II (WWII) saw the return of military forces to the San Angelo area. In response to aggressions occurring across Europe, Africa, and Asia, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt began preparing for conflict by developing a program to construct several advanced air training facilities.

**B-25 Wing Review,
October, 1956**



ties. One such base was envisioned for the San Angelo-Fort Worth-Midland geographic area. In a winning effort to persuade the War Department to establish the new air training field near San Angelo, civic leaders offered to provide water, sewer, electrical, and railroad connections to a 640-acre site for a fee of \$1 per year.

On 21 June 1940, it was announced that a flying school would be built at San Angelo, and construction began immediately. By 18 December 1940, the new installation was ready to be designated the San Angelo Air Corps Basic Flying Training School, and the first permanent party personnel took occupancy 21 January 1941. The first classes of students began arriving shortly thereafter. On 11 June 1941, the installation was redesignated as Goodfellow Field in honor of Lieutenant John J. Goodfellow, Jr., of San Angelo, Texas, whose plane was shot down behind enemy lines while he was conducting a visual reconnaissance mission in September 1918.



BT-13A on Ramp, 1941-1945



Security Service Training, 1962

Over the next four years, Goodfellow AFB trained and graduated over 10,000 pilots and saw many of them decorated for acts of heroism in their missions against Germany, Italy, and Japan. The War Department deactivated Goodfellow Airfield on 1 May 1947. Goodfellow's mission continued under Air Training Command (ATC), with post-war training of pilots on the AT-6 "Texan" and then later the twin-engine B-25 "Mitchell." However, with 20,000 trained aviators to its credit, Goodfellow AFB graduated its last class of pilots on 3 September 1958.

On 1 October 1958, the USAF transferred control of Goodfellow AFB from ATC to the USAF Security Service. Its new mission was to train Air Force personnel in advanced cryptologic skills that were beginning to be used at installations worldwide. In 1966, its mission was expanded to provide this training to Army, Navy, and Marine Corps personnel.

With the 1978 announcement that Goodfellow AFB would revert back to

*Intelligence Training
Campus*



ATC and was a candidate for closure, it appeared that the fate of this single-mission installation had been sealed. However, in the early 1980s, the Air Force was looking to consolidate all intelligence training to one site. On 1 March 1985, new life was given to the base when it was designated as the new consolidated technical training center. This consolidation movement brought intelligence training operations from Offutt AFB, Nebraska; Keesler AFB, Mississippi; and Lowry AFB, Colorado.

On 1 July 1993, AETC activated the 17th Training Wing in place of the Goodfellow Training Center. This change significantly diversified and increased Goodfellow AFB's mission. Base realignment and closure processes caused additional training missions to be transferred from Lowry AFB and fire protection training from Chanute AFB. Extensive facility construction and modernization was required to handle the increased mission.

With new training facilities, dormitories, dining halls, a commissary, a youth center, and a physical fitness center, Goodfellow AFB entered its second half-century of operation as one of the most modern installations in the Air Force.

3.5 PHYSICAL ASSETS

The base occupies 1,132 acres of land on the southeast side of San Angelo, Texas. Among its assets are 203 buildings totaling over 2.2 million square feet and more than 4,500 computers, most of which are



Fitness Center



**801 Leased Off Base
Military Family
Housing**

part of the state-of-the-art computer assisted intelligence training programs. Approximately 2,200 military and civilian permanent party are assigned to this installation, with an average daily student load in the range of 1,800 to 1,900 students.

Although once very active, the airfield at Goodfellow AFB has been deactivated and non-operational for approximately 30 years. There is no longer a control tower or any operational aircraft present at Goodfellow AFB.

Goodfellow AFB leases 200 units of 801-Leased Military Family Housing and a lakeside recreation camp located at Nasworthy Reservoir from

the city of San Angelo. These sites are located just northeast of the city airport, Mathis Field, approximately 10 miles from the installation.

3.6 SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The city of San Angelo's 1990 census population of 84,494 makes up approximately 85 percent of the total population of Tom Green County. The city's demographics studies project a 2000 population of 96,460. San Angelo is a regional center for service and merchandise for a 15-county area of Texas. Its widely diversified economy is supported by three hospitals, Angelo State University, Texas A&M Research and Extension Center, and Goodfellow AFB, as well as significant light to medium manufacturing, agri-business, oil exploration/production business, and farming and ranching.

Goodfellow AFB has a military population of about 3,200 and a civilian population of approximately 800.

**Concho River Walk,
Downtown San Angelo**



*Tom Green County
Courthouse*



An additional 1,350 jobs are indirectly related to Goodfellow AFB's existence in San Angelo. Based on payroll, construction, and operational expenditures, it is estimated that the base has an annual economic impact on the local community of over \$246 million.

3.7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The city of San Angelo operates a city manager-style government under the direction of an elected mayor and city council. The city has an average annual budget of \$66 million and a staff of approximately 1000 employees. This governing body has undertaken a proactive role in planning for the future growth and development of San Angelo. They have been able to involve the City Council, Planning Commission,

Zoning Board of Adjustment, River Corridor Commission, and most importantly, the active participation of the citizens.

3.8 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The city of San Angelo and Goodfellow AFB have had a good relationship dating back to 1940, when 640 acres were purchased by the city and leased to the War Department for the establishment of the military airfield. That relationship has continued to grow as was evident in the early 1990s when over 12,000 citizens rallied to show their support of Goodfellow AFB during the base closure public hearings. Today that support continues as both the city and installation work together to plan for tomorrow's growth.